

TABLE 1. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days² away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ for musculoskeletal disorders⁴ by nature of injury or illness and ownership, Wyoming, 2013

Nature	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total private industry ^{5,6,7}	710	37.8	10
Traumatic injuries and disorders	700	37.1	10
Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc.	550	29.1	10
Sprains, strains, tears	510	26.9	10
Sprains, strains, tears, unspecified	60	3.2	30
Major tears to muscles, tendons, ligaments	30	1.7	90
Sprains	60	3.2	5
Strains	350	18.8	10
Hernias due to traumatic incidents	30	1.8	19
Other traumatic injuries and disorders	150	7.9	5
Nonspecified injuries and disorders	150	7.9	5
Soreness, pain, hurt—nonspecified injury	150	7.8	5
Total state government ^{5,6,7}	50	33.5	11
Traumatic injuries and disorders	50	33.5	11
Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc.	40	25.8	11
Sprains, strains, tears	30	21.9	11
Sprains, strains, tears, unspecified	20	13.1	11
Total local government ^{5,6,7}	170	51.1	12

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days² away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ for musculoskeletal disorders⁴ by nature of injury or illness and ownership, Wyoming, 2013 — Continued

Nature	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Traumatic injuries and disorders	170	48.9	12
Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc.	140	41.2	10
Sprains, strains, tears	120	36.6	10
Sprains	20	5.9	30
Strains	90	25.4	7
Other traumatic injuries and disorders	30	7.6	25
Nonspecified injuries and disorders	30	7.6	25
Soreness, pain, hurt—nonspecified injury	30	7.6	25

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

⁴ Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) include cases where the nature of the injury or illness is pinched nerve; herniated disc; meniscus tear; sprains, strains, tears; hernia (traumatic and nontraumatic); pain, swelling, and numbness; carpal or tarsal tunnel syndrome; Raynaud's syndrome or phenomenon; musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is overexertion and bodily reaction, unspecified; overexertion involving outside sources; repetitive motion involving microtasks; other and multiple exertions or bodily reactions; and rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*-- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Note: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.